

logical changes which develop in the heart under various pathological conditions.

It is unfortunate that the photographic reproductions of roentgenograms are reversals. While the cardiac silhouette itself is reasonably well demonstrated in these reproductions, intracardiac calcifications and details of pulmonary circulatory disturbances are largely invisible. There are many excellent schematized line drawings, however, which partially make up for the deficiency in roentgenographic reproductions. The description of pulmonary vascular changes in cor pulmonale, in long-standing intracardiac and extracardiac congenital shunts, and in pulmonic stenosis is somewhat incomplete and inadequately illustrated. The new section on congenital heart disease is generally excellent, but the classification of various entities is based upon embryological grounds and is therefore rather inconvenient for the clinician. The reviewer cannot agree with the statement that "the roentgen findings of transposition of the great vessels show an astonishing variability." In fact, there is a rather surprising uniformity of the roentgen features in complete transposition of the great vessels as seen in infants and young children; variability is introduced in adults largely because of the selection features inherent in survival to adult life with this serious disease.

These are rather minor deficiencies, however, and in general this is an excellent book which can be used as a reference source by the radiologist, cardiologist and the pediatrician alike. Not the least useful of its features is the very extensive bibliography which is understandably weighted with European literature and tends to neglect significant English and American contributions. Since the European literature is somewhat less accessible to the average American physician, this is perhaps not a defect but a virtue.

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ESSENTIAL UROLOGY—2nd Edition. Fletcher H. Colby, M.D., Chief of Urological Service, Massachusetts General Hospital; Associate Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Harvard Medical School. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1953. 650 pages, \$8.00.

This is an enlarged and revised edition of Dr. Colby's book which appeared originally in 1950, and the first edition of which has already had three printings. The book is directed especially to students, interns and general practitioners, and does not pretend to be a complete urological textbook. However, for a volume of its size it is most comprehensive and includes discussions not only of the common urological diseases but of most of the unusual conditions as well. In this respect at least it will be found superior to many of the larger current textbooks on urology.

The changes in the second edition are largely those essential to keep it abreast of the modern advances in the field. There has also been some rearrangement of material and the new edition is slightly larger than the previous one. There is a little more consideration of treatment in this edition, but the book is still somewhat limited in this respect and the clinician will not be able to find in it adequate information on therapy. However, this seems a somewhat minor deficiency in a work which is in other respects so admirable. The author is chief of the urological service at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the work reflects the basic principles and practices of the institution.

The book is organized in three sections. The first of these is on the anatomy and physiology of the genito-urinary organs, the second a short section on methods of examination, and the third, which makes up the greater part of the book, is on the diseases of the genito-urinary organs. These are considered on an anatomical basis, the diseases of the various organs being considered as clinical entities. This is the generally accepted method, though it is recognized that not

infrequently there is an interdependence of pathology of the various parts of the urinary tract.

It is difficult to select the strongest portions of the book. It is well organized and extremely well written, and the numerous illustrations are all excellent. The section on urinary calculi is very good and of course follows the teachings not only of the author but of his equally well-known colleagues at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The sections on neoplasms of the various organs are also good, and the chapter on tuberculosis is clear, concise, and accurate.

Altogether this is a book that can be recommended to everyone interested in urology from the student to the specialist, all of whom will find in it much of interest and importance. It will be invaluable to those interested in teaching for its essential information is so easily abstracted. "Essential Urology" is the best small book on the subject that has appeared in recent years.

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HEREDITY IN HEALTH AND MENTAL DISORDER—Principles of Psychiatric Genetics in the Light of Comparative Twin Studies. Franz J. Kallmann, M.D., Principal Research Scientist (Medical Genetics), New York State Psychiatric Institute; Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York, 1953. 315 pages, \$6.00.

This excellent book of about 300 pages contains the Thomas William Salmon Memorial Lectures given at the New York Academy of Medicine. The material deals with the highly controversial subject of heredity as it applies to mental health and mental disease.

Part I of the book is entitled "Heredity in Relation to Mental Health." It gives a brief history of genetics and an excellent summary of the principles of genetics and the methods of genetic investigation.

Part II deals with heredity in relation to mental disorder. The author quotes extensively from other works and presents his own material which is the result of many years of careful study. He considers that there is good basis for accepting heredity as an important factor in the psychoneuroses and in the so-called functional psychoses; namely, manic depressive psychosis, schizophrenia and involutional psychoses. He feels that manic depressive psychoses show the greatest hereditary factor, and in his series of single ovum twins, where one twin is a patient in a state hospital, he finds one hundred per cent correlation in the diagnosis of manic depressive psychosis. The various types of mental deficiency are discussed and an evaluation is made of the varying roles that heredity plays in these various groups. Other neurological conditions, including the convulsive disorders, are also discussed.

Part III deals with contributions of genetics to mental health planning. This is an excellent summary of present knowledge along these lines and suggestions as to what may be done.

This book can be highly recommended to anyone interested in the relation of heredity to mental disease and mental defect.

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STRESS INCONTINENCE IN THE FEMALE. John C. Ullery, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S., Assistant Professor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College, Associate in Gynecology and Obstetrics, Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1953. 149 pages, \$6.75.

Ullery's book, "Stress Incontinence in the Female" brings this subject up to date. The book is easy to handle, is printed on good paper with clear-cut drawings. A complete discussion of the embryology and anatomy of the female urethra and its associated structures is given; the author believes